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more resources with which to fight or with which to live. Credit will contract, wealth will vanish, even fighting men must grow scarce if the carnage proceeds as in the last three weeks. The prolongation of the war for any such period is unthinkable. The Napoleonic contests might last a generation because a relatively small number of soldiers were engaged. To-day when populations fight en masse the struggle must necessarily reach an average by the limitation of its duration in inverse ratio to the expenditure of effort.

Cable Censorship Run Wild.
In the opening days of the war excitement extremes of precaution were to be expected. Germany had its spy panic and seems to have recovered its senses; England was smitten with a censorship mania which ought to have worn itself out by this time but hasn't. The restrictions placed upon cable traffic, not only newspaper despatches but ordinary business and personal messages between London and the United States, are unnecessary and absurd. They have become an intolerable nuisance.

The London press censors are twenty-four former soldiers who work in relays in eight hour shifts. They do their work with zealous zeal and sometimes with wholesome density. But they are not the only censors. The despatches are reviewed again at the consular terminal at the Irish stations and again in Newfoundland when so routed. It is a very lucky despatch which retains any intelligence or meaning by the time it is delivered. But the garbling of the text is not the only disaster. The enormous delay resulting from this iteration of inspection is a hardship of the most outrageous kind in view of the very great expense at which the matter is transmitted over the cables.

The need for a censorship is not disputed. The imposition has been cheerfully accepted by the correspondents abroad and by the newspapers here as the result of a military exigency. There is neither desire nor request for its removal. Business also has accepted the cancellation of codes and the exaction of expensive willingness to satisfy the fears of the belligerent Governments, although some demands are wanton and preposterous. But now that the first flush of war fever has passed all the great interests that use the cables at a fabulous outlay of money have a right to insist and do insist that the censorship be made as little oppressive as possible.

In the first place the editing of despatches should be confined to a single operation. When news or other messages are once passed by the military experts in London, that should, in all reason, be the end of it. If competent men, who know their work, are employed there, no possible excuse can be advanced for going over their heads. They should also be compelled to pass despatches rapidly and if necessary the number of censors should be doubled to prevent delay. Finally, it would be well if they were enjoined to exercise some intelligence in their task and where they had to erase parts of sentences not to allow the unmeaning jumble which remained to be sent at high rates, wasting recklessly the money of the party in interest.

This is a serious matter. There is a grave abuse to be remedied, and the remonstrances of the State Department will be fully justified if there be not a speedy improvement.

South Carolina's Good Job.
In the person of COLE L. BLEAKE South Carolina presented to the country a skilful demagogue without political conscience, whose appeal was to the lowest prejudices of the population and whose course was marked by definite and unceasing efforts to promote his personal ambitions without regard to the welfare of the State or its people. Having endured him for a season that must have seemed even longer to its own citizens than it did to their compatriots, who at least did not suffer him as a daily diet, the State has squelched him in the Democratic primaries in a manner justifying the hope that his future in public life will be short and of no moment.

If in BLEAKE'S takeover any of the qualities that reproach popular government is lacking, the deficiency is so richly compensated by the overluxuriance of those he does possess that it is not noticeable. To vulgarity, unscrupulousness, violence and the exploitation of the basest in democratic rule BLEAKE owed his momentary success, and his downfall is more than the overthrow of an individual, for it comprehends the victorious reaction of political decency following a mean delinquency that reduced public life to the lowest and most contemptible pass of degradation.

Tardy, but Wholesome, Action by the House.
The only fault that can be found with the action of the House of Representatives in adopting the Underwood resolution to stop the salaries of absentee members is that it is tardy. For weeks the chamber has been deserted by Representatives in such numbers as seriously to embarrass its business; for weeks the non-attendance of members has constituted a scandal; and for weeks the majority has tolerated this evil.

Mr. MANN, the Republican leader, directly accused the Democrats yesterday of delaying drastic efforts to enforce the presence of members until the primaries in Southern States had been held, and of adopting them in the midst of their struggles for renomination. In this charge, promptly denied by Mr. Underwood, the sectional feeling that pervades the House, and indeed Washington generally, found utterance. It is unfortunate that the opportunity was given for it to be made; Mr. Underwood himself furnished in his campaign for the Alabama Senatorship a splendid example for all faithful public servants; but it cannot be held as a valid reason for permitting the condition that has existed to continue.

It is true that in the South a nomination in the Democratic primaries means election and that the nominees need make no subsequent campaign, and the fact is that a number of Representatives who during the primary campaigns in their districts have been notorious absentees voted for the Underwood resolution. Admiration for the present devotion of these men to their duties is considerably tempered by consideration of their selfishness. Yet even contempt for their attitude does not affect the supreme necessity of the orderly transaction of the national business. That the Representatives in Congress were chosen to perform certain specific functions for definite terms; that their constituents entered into no contract to support their campaigns for renomination and reelection out of the Treasury; that their duty lies in Washington; and that in the present circumstances their presence in the Capitol is of the utmost importance; these truths need no exposition. And in how many districts will faithful performance of duty and careful fulfillment of obligations assumed injure the political fortunes and standing of a worthy member of Congress?

The Theatres in War Time.
Managers are loath to admit that the war in Europe will have any effect on theatrical performances in this country, although it is conceded that the economic depression which may result will make it difficult for some playgoers to spend the money they might on amusements were the times better than they are. The theatres often prosper in periods of what are known as bad times. This was true in 1907, when every other branch of enterprise was affected. This is attributed by the impresarios to the long continued depression in certain branches of business. Sharp panics do not diminish the takings of the managers, but a long continued drain does have that effect.

Those occupations most affected will not of course send the numbers to the theatre that customarily go in times of prosperity. There will in all probability be little change on the purely sentimental side. The conditions at present are altogether unprecedented and it is not possible to draw any trustworthy conclusions. Yet no manager thinks that the plays possessed of the popular quality are going to lack patronage. In spite of the depressed conditions in the playhouses for the past two years, there have been some "runs" of unprecedented length and prosperity. Of the success of such productions the managers are not the least in doubt. As to such plays as "Peg o' My Heart," "Within the Law," "Potash and Perlmutter" and similar inviolables there is never the least doubt. It is only about the less powerful products that the impresarios worry in war times or any other.

Great is calm—WILLIAM WATSON.
Mr. WATSON is not likely to attain greatness. The feature of the "seamen's" bill which threatens a system of interference with American ports with the crews of foreign ships, their food, clothing, discipline and pay is a pernicious piece of folly. It is certain to embroil us with every maritime power and may have a very serious effect on our commerce. Already it has been intimated that several powers would file protests with the State Department. The motive is not the welfare of the seamen of other nations. It is a perverted effort to prevent the concessions which the bill makes to the seamen's unions in our own country, and which ship-owners generally describe as ruinous, from driving our ships off the sea. The hope is that by jacking up the expenses of foreign ships entering our ports and otherwise embarrassing them we may make their competition with our own overburdened vessels less destructive.

The ex-Governor [SULLIVAN] forced the Bull Moose leader to listen to him for three hours—Yesterday's news.
Cruel and unusual punishment.

It appears that there is alarm in Washington over the prospect of a massacre of Christians in Turkey. The Powers having their hands full, it is feared that fanatical Moslems may think it a good opportunity to gratify their blood lust. There is therefore some idea of sending a couple of European ships, their crews under guard, to be on guard in case of trouble in which Americans might be involved. There can be no objection to this. In such a case precaution is always wise. But it is by no means sure that Turkey will lose her head. Greece and Bulgaria are mobilized and longing for an excuse to attack her, and there is a good surplus of unemployed naval forces now available in the Mediterranean anyway, none of it Turkish.

Meat prices in big drop after decrease in sales—Headline.
The law of supply and demand is far more unerring than that which the District Attorney or even the Department of Commerce administers.

The "woman rebel" who acknowledges "no gods or masters" has taken the first step toward realizing that there is no such thing as man or woman anywhere who has no master. In pleading to indictments which charge her with advocating assassination in her paper and with other offenses of an unsavory type she has learned that law is master in this country. To speculate as to how far the lesson will go would be to anticipate the result of her trial. But it may be taken for granted that she will be convinced that rebellion is a premeditated failure in this part of the world. Other turbulent women and men will do well to follow closely the progress of her case.

Readers who have laughed at "The Taking of Lunenburg" as a mere comic freak of the imagination will realize how unlikely fancy is to travel far beyond fact when they read of the way in which the British with flowers (British) while bathing were suddenly attacked by German troops.

THE LEVY ON BRUSSELS.
Hague Convention V. Might Protect Belgium as a Neutral State.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The SUN in its editorial article "Piracy and War Contributions" of August 23 cites Article 49 of Convention IV. of the second Hague conference as authority for such contributions imposed by Germany upon Belgium. Under the circumstances, however, by which Belgium became involved in the conflict Convention V. "Neutral Powers and Persons in Land War," applies to have a bearing in the case. Article 10 of that convention is: "The fact of a neutral Power repelling, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality, cannot be regarded as a hostile act." Germany has ratified both of these conventions. Belgium appears not to have done so. Consequently, they may be considered as not operative between these two States, and the question of the levy of contributions by Germany upon Belgium seems to lie outside the Hague agreements. G. B.
NEWPORT, R. I., August 25.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.
A Suggestion for Government Loans Instead of Purchases.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Among all the suggestions made in reference to acquiring ships to be under the American flag no suggestion has been made that the Government should loan money to private owners or those who would be willing to take the risk of buying ships. Instead of Government purchase a loan of 75 per cent. of the cost of ships by the Government at 4 per cent. would be attractive to private capital. In such a transaction the repayments of the loan could be made at say 5 per cent. of the cost each year. That with a sinking fund from the 1 per cent. excess of interest would retire the loan in good time. At the same time a law could be passed creating a naval reserve to man ships on which the Government had made loans, so that practically the Government could absolutely control its security. W.
GREENWICH, Conn., August 26.

UNSOPHISTICATED MAN.
Woman's Calm Reveals Him "Half Child." Half Barbarian.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Miss Elizabeth Dutcher writes as if the maintenance of a neutral spirit in America could be achieved only with great effort, unsuited to a "half barbarian" and "half child." We are not all barbarians. The European war has broken out because a sufficient number of men are childish enough to allow the governing classes to exploit them. While men are so unsophisticated as to be misled in this way it would appear that women are a little more civilized. On the night that war was declared, I attended a very large and noisy meeting of women. Women from Finland, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Dutch South Africa and England together addressed the gathering. There was no more emotion than in the more or less applause on account of the nationality of the German or Hungarian than on account of the French or English speakers.

Love of mankind, love of sport, love of danger combine to make man, half child and half barbarian, consent to war. Surely there is no need to suppose that the saner part of the public here is so easily misled by the propaganda of the "half barbarian" and "half child." EVA WARD.
NEW YORK, August 26.

TWILIGHT OF THE GIANTS.
An Albanian Prophet on a Notable Decline and Fall.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In early March I wrote to THE SUN predicting that the Giants would not win their fourth successive pennant this year. I based my prediction, and stated that they were "over the hill" in the team, manipulated during the winter by those in authority during John McGraw's absence from that ridiculous world circling tour. Now everybody is asking what ails the Giants.

It is true that the pitching department has gone lame, but that is not the whole of it. The loss of Herzog, a most valuable man on any team, has left a lamentably weak spot at first base, and somehow the benching of Snodgrass and Murray to make way for Bescher and Robertson in the outfield has not worked out. The hitting strength of the team may have been improved to some slight extent, but I have traced the probable loss of seven games to inefficient work of the Giants' two new outfielders. Some of these performances were "bearded stunts" which neither Snodgrass nor Murray would be likely to make. Any way, the old combination is not there.

Though I am not a fan of New York I'm a Giant fan nevertheless, and I'm very sad and sorry; and the worst is yet to come. J. E. V.
ALBANY, August 26.

Neutrality at Moving Picture Shows.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When war pictures are being shown at the theatres now I witness with regret an expression of partisanship from many of those present.

In accordance with President Wilson's request that the American people should endeavor to be absolutely neutral, both collectively and individually, I venture to propose that all war pictures in motion picture buildings be closed down. I am sure that no demonstration be made during their projection.

(Mrs.) KATHARINE REID.
NEW YORK, August 26.

Economy First.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Here's hoping that your editorial article "If This Message Could Be Sent" will be read and acted on by the President and the Congress. It seems to cover all needed advice. Let the "work" stopmen retire if it does not agree with them. J. C. MADSEN.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 25.

The Disappearing Hosses.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Down with the Hosses" is a good one. H. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.

Still Keeping Cool.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The war in Europe appears not to have excited the delicate sensibilities of the people of this country. I am glad to see that such an extent as to make him forget how to cook meat for chicken sandwiches and for turkey sandwiches from the same bird. NEW YORK, August 26. DUPLEX.

A Benefit of the War.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The war ought to be good for the publishers of pronouncing gazettes. TAKEN CLEB.
BOSTON, August 25.

The Coming Naval Engagement.
Though news may be smothered in silence, a naval engagement is being fought in the air. It is due on the first. Then plates will be shattered beneath the load. Swift shots of disaster. Will make men turn pale. The shells will be bursting. Upon the laws of destruction. Will open up wide. But all will cry welcome. When back with September. The oyster shall come. MCLANESBURGH WILSON.

TRY AMERICAN WINES.
Products of Home Vineyards That Satisfy the Epicure.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read with much interest the letter of the first of August in regard to the use of American wines in these days of bottled imports. The writer spoke of champagnes and declared that the American products were quite as good as those of Europe. That may or may not be true, but it should not be forgotten that other wines than those of the champagne type are successfully manufactured in this country. If imported drinks are to become popular, no one who wishes to have wine need be deprived of excellent beverages. The best grades of California wines are as good as the more familiar European varieties of the charet and burgundy types are made in California, and while they are not perfect reproductions of the European wines, they are entirely excellent in themselves and will compel the admiration of any connoisseur who is without prejudice.

The red wine made by the Italian-Swiss colony in California may find a little better market than the Italian wine, which the average man gets either in Italy or America. The California manufacturers have essayed the reproduction of Rhine and Moselle varieties, but their success has been limited. On the other hand, these California wines are distinctly new and individual varieties, resembling some of the finer Swiss and Italian wines rather than the German and Italian ones.

I have failed to find most of these wines on any wine list in this city. Americans drink very bad French and German wines rather than the better ones made in this country. There are several reasons for this. The chief one is great ignorance. Very few Americans know anything about wines. Champagne and claret come in the catalogue. But another reason for the neglect of the native wine is its comparative cheapness. The snobbery which prevails in public eating places is inimical to the sale of American wines. Even here a stout hearted Indian if he can calmly face the open contempt of the waiter who is bid to serve a bottle of California Chablis.

We ought to be brave and get good dinner wine despite the European conviction. Having lately returned from a tour of the West, the memories of our own wines are fresh in my mind. I tested a considerable number of varieties and found that the American wines in the qualities demanded by those to whom wine is an art product. W. J. H.
NEW YORK, August 26.

THE DICTIONARY WAR.
American Pronunciations of Alsatian and Belgian Names.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The best authorities for determining the pronunciation of Alsatian and Belgian names, which have been the subject of the new Standard and International dictionaries and the Century Dictionary of Names. These books show considerable divergence, to be explained partly by the conflict of tongues in this region, partly by differences as to anglicizing.

A glance at Lippincott's gazetteer will disclose that anglicized pronunciations of French names have been in use since 1880. The change is due to recent progress in the study of foreign languages in England and America. A representative Western newspaper editor has remarked as recently as the year 1914: "Whether Dinant is 'Dinang' or 'Dinant' can wait until there is a battle there. If there isn't it doesn't matter."

But even representative Western newspaper editors, let us hope, are learning gradually. Of the divergence above mentioned I cite a couple of samples, which may be multiplied indefinitely. First, the "Alsatian" name of "Saverio" is "Saverio" in the "Century" and "Saverio" in the "Standard" and "International" dictionaries. In which the "S" is a "z" and both "as" are Italian. Second, the name "Huy" is "Huy" in the "Century" and "Huy" in the "Standard" and "International" dictionaries. In which the "H" is a "W" and both "H" are Flemish. No doubt both pronunciations are heard.

Whether French or anglicizing foreign names gallicize freely; much as Americans when confronted in pitiless print with "Villia" and "Huerta" are apt to anglicize, if pronouncing by guess, regarding the character by no dignified LINCOLN, Neb., August 24. C. C. R.

"The Sun" to Move.
From the Brooklyn Eagle.
The Eagle congratulates its esteemed neighbor, THE SUN, on the announcement that it is soon to occupy seven floors of the handsome American Tract Society Building at the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, and upon the ground and story which mark the change to more commodious quarters necessary.

No single change could so transform New York for the newspaper men of the South as the above mentioned change of the little red building which it has occupied for almost half a century. The late Charles A. Dana made THE SUN a newspaper that was read by newspaper men in every country over. In many respects it was their model and their pride, and in their eyes no spot in New York could be quite so distinguished as that from which THE SUN was issued. Sky-scrapers overtopped without overshadowing the little SUN building.

But the newspaper business has changed greatly, and is still changing. The difficulty of getting out a paper like THE SUN in the modern era is a thing of the past. At last sentiment and tradition are to yield to practical necessities. No doubt THE SUN will be better able to serve itself and its readers in its new quarters, but the little red building will be haunted by ghosts of newspaper achievements and newspaper ideals until its time comes to be torn down and replaced by a skyscraper, leaving no more mark upon New York than yesterday's high tide has left upon the beach at Coney Island. This is history unmade in New York.

Monuments to a New England Heroine.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The monument to Hannah Dustin, the heroine of the "N. H." is not the only one erected in her honor. There is a fine one in a public square at Haverhill, Mass., seen by many people every day. E. S. ELLIS.
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., August 26.

St. Columba's Prophecy.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you please ask "C.C." to answer through your paper if his copy of the "Prophecies of St. Columba" also called St. Columba, who lived in Ireland about 550 A. D., is also in his copy it reads that the last fire will be the Bank of England and the narrow gauge railway. M. B. H.
EXETER, August 25.

Bunk.
From Lippincott's.
A hermit there was, and he lived in a grotto. Both learning and wisdom had he; And every one wondered what could be the result. That guided existence care free. Just why he was wise or learned or clever. Because he kept house in a grot. The world never knew. Though it questioned him every day. The hour hermit answered them not. And because this old world is accustomed to getting. Whatever it wants for the price. A hundred thousand rich tourists came trooping. And bringing with chicken and rice. As they knickered and begged the gray. He grabbed up his staff with a roar. And sent them all scampering back to the city. But they left all their gifts at his door! The hermit, obese, for digestion abused him. "I've lived without labor! Man wants what's refused him. Rebuffe make him pay for it more!"

MOTHER SETON.
First Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The announcement was made last week that the first steps had been taken for the beatification of Mother Seton, the foundress and the first superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. How many persons are aware of the fact that Mother Seton, one of the most remarkable women in the history of the Catholic Church in America, was a native of New York city and lived the greater part of her busy life in this part of the country? It seems curious that the first step toward sainthood in the case of this unusual woman should be taken at a time when all the nations of Europe are at war. For, as the Sisters of Charity are best known to the general public by the great work which they did for the sick and wounded on the battlefields of the American civil war.

A comprehensive story of the work of Mother Seton and the labors of the members of the order founded by her is to be found in a book entitled "Angels of the Battlefield," published by the New York Catholic Book Company. There are, however, a few striking points in the life of Mother Seton which may be told within the brief space of this communication. Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton was born in New York city, August 28, 1774, a younger daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley, an eminent physician of the metropolis. Although a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from her childhood she was imbued with the spirit of Christianity and was frequently heard to express regret and astonishment that the custom was not more general among members of her church.

At the age of 20 she was married to William Seton, a prosperous and much liked merchant of New York city. Five children were the outcome of this marriage, and Mrs. Seton was a model mother in every respect. In 1800, when her husband became involved in business difficulties caused largely through the reaction in commerce after the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Seton not only supported the family but also rendered him practical assistance in arranging his business affairs. The death of her father in 1801 was one of the sorrows of her life. Dr. Bayley was head of the New York City and County Hospital, and his death was a great loss to the community. Mrs. Seton's husband died in 1804, leaving her with five children and a large family to support. Her husband's death was a great loss to the community. Mrs. Seton's husband died in 1804, leaving her with five children and a large family to support.

After the death of her husband and father, Mrs. Seton began to take a deep interest in the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church and she was finally received into that communion on Ash Wednesday, 1805, in old St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, New York city. Not long after this, with the approval of the Church authorities, she formed the little community in St. Joseph's Valley, Emmittsburg, Md., vows being taken in accordance with the rules of the Sisters of Charity of France. One of Mother Seton's daughters entered the sisterhood and the other died at an early age. Her sons were prosperously launched in business, and she was able to support her descendants live in and about New York to-day.

Thus we have the curious spectacle of the founder of one of the greatest orders in the Catholic Church being a widow and a convert from Protestantism. PHILADELPHIA, August 26. C. H. S.

"NEGRO" WITH A BIG "N."
The Capital Letter Insisted Upon as a "Matter of Right and Justice."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A news article in THE SUN of August 21 read in part as follows: "NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 20—An open air pageant and folk festival were given this afternoon by a chorus of Indian and negro singers from the Hampton, Va. Institute. . . . 'My Lord, What a Morning!' 'My Old Kentucky Home' 'Swanee River' and other well known negro songs were heard. . . . The Indians gave their tribal dances and ceremonial chants."

In making mention of "a chorus of Indian and negro singers," "negro songs" and "Indian chants" I note that you see fit to use the capital "N" in the word "negro," while you use the word "Indian" with a common noun and fail to dignify it with a capital "I." Why such a marked distinction should be made between the two words I am at a loss to understand. The service here mentioned was a common one.

The uncompromising insistence of our publications to designate the Negro race by using a lower case "n" in "Negro" is already giving our etymologists and genealogists no little trouble, and if the practice continues additional complications are bound to arise. Whether general use of the lower case "n" in "Negro" is due to the main to usage of overseas, it seems that in this particular instance, in this progressive age and era of great reforms, when a determined effort is being made to right all wrongs, kindly comprising one-tenth of the total population of the United States, a race strictly American in every respect.

Negroes who are proud of being Negroes and who are proud of being American, and who are proud of being both, cannot native born do not look kindly upon such distinctions as made in THE SUN of August 21; for the drawing of such a distinction appears to them as an undignified and unwelcome reminder of the fact that in this particular instance, in this progressive age and era of great reforms, when a determined effort is being made to right all wrongs, kindly comprising one-tenth of the total population of the United States, a race strictly American in every respect.

Lester A. Walton.
NEW YORK, August 26.

Pious Warriors.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There is something amazing in the magnificent efforts with which the people of the warring nations of Europe pray that their arms be victorious. It savors of the days of ancient Greece, when the gods avowedly took sides in the struggle, and aid on the battlefield. The same feeling strikes me when I read of a football captain offering up prayers that his team be victorious in the "big game." The "big game" and the "big war" must make be insignificant to the Supreme Being. MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 24. W. V. W.

Beasts.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Incredible as it may seem, there are some restaurants in New York who are letting good money go away from them. I refer to the wasteful practice of serving string beans with the strings still attached, embedded, clinging to the plates and hopelessly mixed up with the long green succulents. Thus, in addition to giving away a useful by-product of cookery with each portion of string beans, the guests of patrons are repayed with every available.

If these strings were carefully removed they could be sold at a profit to rope walks. With a few feet of the rope thus obtained giddy cooks could be hanged to the door posts. ASTOR.

Professors and a Literary Man With a Wooden Leg.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What does "M. M. R." mean by suggesting that professors get their ideas from books? Their ideas are inspirations, their thoughts poetic fancy. If this isn't so let some one explain how Shakespeare taught history and geography to Mr. Hamlet. JAMES D. DWELL, JR.
ALBANY, N. Y., August 26.

This Summer.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Not about the war, the clerical, the weather, the city, tell me that she has never known a summer with so much dampness in the air, rusting everything; she can't use a needle without first running it through an emery wheel, and she can't sew a button without first thrusting it through a hat. NEW YORK, August 26. RUMD.

REQUIRE MASS FOR POPE AT CATHEDRAL
Apostolic Delegate to Celebrate Solemn Ceremony Tomorrow.
PUBLIC TO BE ADMITTED Church Edifice Has Been Completely Shrouded in Mourning Colors.
Archbishop of Melitane John Bonaventura, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, whose headquarters are at Washington, will be the celebrant of the pontifical mass of requiem to be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Pius X. This announcement was made last evening, with the names of the other priests who will participate in the ceremonies, by Mr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Joseph P. Mooney, vicar-general and administrator of the archdiocese of New York, in the absence of Cardinal Farley at Rome, will be the arch priest. The other participants will be: Deacons of Honor—Mr. M. J. Lavelle and Mr. Charles McCready, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross; deacon of the mass, the Rev. Father Thomas F. Nyhan, rector of St. Ann's Church; sub-deacon, the Very Rev. Ernest Cappel, superior of the Salesian Fathers in the United States and rector of the Church of the Transfiguration; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Father Joseph J. Tinnen, rector of the Holy Trinity Church; and the Very Rev. Father John J. Healy, the chaplain of the Holy See. The eulogy will be preached by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Open to the Public.
All of the officials of the municipal administration have been invited to attend and a section of the Cathedral has been reserved for their use. Contrary to early expectations no tickets will be required. Mr. Lavelle announced yesterday that the portals of the church will be thrown open to the public and that every one is invited to attend the service. The service to the clergy outside of the New York diocese as the pontifical mass is considered a diocesan matter.

To correct the erroneous impression about the time the office for the dead will be held, it was further announced that the service would be chanted this evening at 8 o'clock, instead of to-morrow morning preceding the high mass. The sermon at this time will be preached by Mr. Lavelle.

Mourning Shrouds Edifice.
The final touches of mourning were hung yesterday by the large corps of workmen who have been busy for several days draping the Cathedral. Surrounding the entrance is a large pontifical coat of arms draped in the papal colors of yellow, gold and a border of black. The American flag hung at half staff beside the papal colors from a flagpole on the exterior of the building. Inside of the Cathedral the large columns flanking the aisles have been wound with the same color and the spires on either side of the altar are duded in sable. A catafalque fifteen feet high has been erected in the centre aisle. On it has been placed a black coffin, the services to be conducted through the remains of the pontiff were present. The sides of the catafalque also are dressed in black crape, and on either side has been placed the pontifical coat of arms.

The color guard of the Knights of Columbus will act as escort to the apostolic delegate and a section of the pontifical catafalque during the services.

CARDINAL FALCONO DECLINES.
Asks Supporters Not to Vote for Him at Conclave.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Aug. 26.—It is learned to-night that Cardinal Falcono has earnestly implored those of his colleagues who are supporting him as a candidate for the papacy to cease their efforts and let him die in peace in the secluded abbey where he now makes his residence.

At the close of to-day's meeting of the Sacred Congregation the venerable Cardinal Gottl summoned to his apartments a number of his younger colleagues in the college and exhorted them to renounce all personal aspirations and to select a papal candidate acceptable alike to the French, German, Austrian and British Cardinals.

FUTILITARIANISM.
A Man in His Thirties on Certain Ancient Maxims of Success.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Certain old fashioned ideas instilled in me when I was a boy about 10 or 12 years of age as a means of making easier the road to success that I adopted and made them important factors in whatever field of endeavor I found myself from early youth until to-day. When I am in the third year of my career in the motion picture business these shattered myths are: (1) "Honesty is the best policy"; (2) Retaining a permanent front seat on the water cart, and (3) The early bird catches the worm. I exemplified in being punctual "on the job." There are others. I mention these three particularly because I had been told that employers sometimes favored a man thus equipped, with the promise of having all their unobsequious chaps, for although I always made it a point to be from ten minutes to an hour and a half earlier than any one else in starting my day's work, I never made any impression on them. My own experience has led me to think these old fashioned ideas should be altered and modified, because they certainly have not benefited me materially in any other way. Their sole usefulness apparently is to furnish plots for motion picture writers, authors of fiction, Sunday school teachers and obituary editors, each one of whom makes obvious the practicality of these maxims.

"Honesty is the best policy" is especially humorous these days, because of the fact that I was a boy and I never heard of this motto. They can go into the finest shops on Fifth avenue and have anything they wish and get the most courteous attention. The proprietor of the shop will ask, "Where did you get it?" All they are interested in is "Have you got it?" And that appears to be the main object nowadays, "Get it, and don't be too full to ask the method of getting it." What is the use of teaching one to be a futilitarian? CUSTOMER.

New York, August 26.